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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/761,795	01/17/2001	Ken Wright	DATCAR.003A1	5945
20995	7590	04/20/2007	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			NGUYEN, HUY THANH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS	04/20/2007		ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 04/20/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

jcartee@kmob.com  
eOAPilot@kmob.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/761,795	WRIGHT ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	HUY T. NGUYEN	2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 37-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 37-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/22/07.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 22 January 2007 has been entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 37-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al (5,909,551), Nishihara, Wong (6,260,021) and Sutherland et al (6,954,802).

Regarding claim 37, Herzog discloses a system for selecting and automatically recording medical image data onto a data storage medium, the system being connected to a medical image server, the system comprising:

an application server;

a plurality of production stations (19, 21, 20); a plurality of browsing terminals; (column 4, lines 15-23)

a network connecting the application server (column 4, lines 15-23, Figs 1-2) the plurality of production stations and the plurality of browsing terminals, wherein the application server is configured to receive medical image data in a standard medical imaging format (column 2, lines 52-54) from the medical image server, the application server further comprising:

a selection module configured to allow a user to select selected medical image data via at least one of (a) a selected one of the plurality of browsing terminals and (b) the application server (column 3, lines 30-55, column 4, lines 15-25),

a search module configured to automatically search the medical image server for related medical image data that is related to the selected medical image data,

a configuration data module configured to allow a user to input identifying information relating to the selected medical image data (column 3, lines 20-30),

a production station selection module configured to allow a user to select one of the plurality of production stations, wherein the selected production station is configured to receive the selected medical image data and the related medical image data to produce a data storage medium that has recorded on it the selected and the related medical image data (column 3, lines 12-30).

Herzog fails to specifically teach recording viewing program on the medium.

Tahara teaches a recording apparatus for recording images and a viewing program on a medium, the viewing program configured to view the mage data. (See Abstract , column 7, lines 40-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Tahara by using a viewing program recording means as taught by Tahara for recording a viewing program with the images on the medium of Herzog thereby enabling viewing the images when needed.

Herzog fails to teach the first device is configured to print a label on said portable digital recording medium.

Nishihara teaches a system for receiving the image data and associated labels and for storing the image data and associated label on a file (column 10, lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Nishihara by providing the images data of Herzog with associated labels thereby enhancing the capability of the system of Herzog in retrieving the images data .

Herzog as modified with Nishihara fails to specifically teaches the use of a printer for printing the labels.

However, it is noted that using a printer for printing an image from a stored or received image is well known in the art . Therefore, Official Notice is taken and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog as modified with Nishihara by using a printer for printing the label on the disc.

Herzog fails to teach an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected medical images data . However, it is noted that providing an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected images data is as well known in the art taught by Wong . Wong teaches using a module for providing an auditable trail for selected images data for security purposes (column 1, lines 5-11, column 10, lines 40-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Wong by using an audit module with system of Herzog for providing an auditable trail for selected imaged data thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog .

Herzog fails to teach the standard medical images can be widely accessed by computers .

Sutherland discloses a format method for formatting standard medical images into a medical images can be widely accessed by computer (column 4 lines 11-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Sutherland by using the formatting method of Sutherland with system of Herzog thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog to provide more convenience to the user in accessing the medial images for viewing.

Regarding claims 38, Herzog further teaches the portable digital recording medium is an optical disk and is a CD (column 3, lines 40-50).

Regarding claim 39, Herzog as modified with Wong further teaches that the auditable trail of the selected images data includes a record of when the selected medical image data and the related medical image data were recorded onto the data storage medium (See Wong, column 10, lines 40-47).

Regarding claim 40, Herzog as modified with Wong further teaches an image scanner generating the image data in a DICOM format (See Herzog, column 2, lines 52-54, Wong, column 2, lines 15-60).

Regarding claim 40, Herzog further teaches the medical image server is configured to provide medical image data to the application server in response to generation of medical image data by an imaging modality coupled to the medical image server (column 2, lines 20 to column 3, line 50, Figs. 1 and 2) .

Regarding claim 42 , Herzog as modified with Wong further teaches the application server further comprises a user authentication module configured to authenticate - a user's identification before the user is allowed to access the selection module (See Wong , column 10, lines 30-45).

Regarding claim 43 , Herzog further teaches the application server further includes a database (22, Fig. 2) configured to store medical image data. received from the medical image server ( column 2,line 47 to column 3, line 32) .

Regarding claim 44, Herzog further the selection module is further configured to provide the user with a listing of patients having medical image data stored in the database (column 3, lines 22-57).

4. Claim 45,46 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al (5,909,551) and Sutherland et al (6,954,802).

Regarding claim 45, Herzog discloses a system for selecting and automatically recording medical image data onto a data storage medium, the system being connected to a medical image server, the system comprising:

an application server;  
a plurality of production stations( 19,21,20); a plurality of browsing terminals; (column 4,lines 15-23)

a network connecting the application server (column 4, lines 15-23, Figs 1-2) the plurality of production stations and the plurality of browsing terminals, wherein the application server is configured to receive medical image data in a standard imaging format ( column 2, lines 52-54) from the medical image server, the application server further comprising:

a selection module configured to allow a user to select selected medical image data via at least one of (a) a selected one of the plurality of browsing terminals and (b) the application server (column 3, lines 30-55, column 4, lines 15-25) ,

Art Unit: 2621

a search module configured to automatically search the medical image server for related medical image data that is related to the selected medical image data, a configuration data module configured to allow a user to input identifying information relating to the selected medical image data (column 3, lines 20-30) , a production station selection module configured to allow a user to select one of the plurality of production stations, wherein the selected production station is configured to receive the selected medical image data and the related medical image data to produce a data storage medium that has recorded on it the selected and the related medical image data (column 3, lines 12-30).

Herzog fails to specifically teaches recording viewing program on the medium.

Tahara teachers a recording apparatus for recording images and a viewing program on a medium , the viewing program configured to view the mage data . (See Abstract , column 7, lines 40-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Tahara by using a viewing program recording means as taught by Tahara for recording a viewing program with the images on the medium of Herzog thereby enabling viewing the images when needed.

Herzog fails to teaches the standard medical images can be widely accessed by computers .

Sutherland discloses a format method for formatting an standard medical images into a medical images can be widely accessed by computer (column 4 lines 11-20).

Art Unit: 2621

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Sutherland by using the formatting method of Sutherland with system of Herzog thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog to provide more convenience to the user in accessing the medial images for viewing.

Regarding claim 46, Herzog further teaches the selection module is further configured to provide the user to input identification related to the medical image data stored in the database (column 3, lines 22-57).

Regarding claim 51, Herzog further teaches the portable digital recording medium is an optical disk and is a CD (column 3, lines 40-50).

5. Claims 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al (5,909,551) and Sutherland et al as applied to claims 45 above, further in view of Nishihara et al (5,272,625).

Regarding claim 47, Herzog fails to teach the first device is configured to print a label on said portable digital recording medium.

Nishihara teaches a system for receiving the image data and associated labels and for storing the image data and associated label on a file (column 10, lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Nishihara by providing the images data of Herzog with associated labels thereby enhancing the capability of the system of Herzog in retrieving the images data .

Herzog as modified with Nishihara fails to specifically teach the use of a printer for printing the labels.

However, it is noted that using a printer for printing an image from a stored or received image is well known in the art . Therefore, Official Notice is taken and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog as modified with Nishihara by using a printer for printing the label on the disc.

6. Claims 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al and Sutherland as applied to claim 45 above further in view of in view of Wong (6,260,021).

Regarding claims 48-50 , Herzog fails to teach an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected medical images data .. However, it is noted that providing an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected images data is well known in the art as taught by Wong . Wong teaches using a module for providing an auditable trail for selected images data for security purposes (column 1, lines 5-11, column 10, lines 40-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Wong by using an audit module with system of Herzog for providing an auditable trail for selected imaged data thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog .

7. Claims 52 and 54-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al (5,909,551), Nishihara et al (5,272,625) and Sutherland et al (6,954,802).

Regarding claims 52 and 58, Herzog discloses a system for selecting and automatically recording medical image data onto a data storage medium, the system being connected to a medical image server, the system comprising:

an application server;

a plurality of production stations( 19,21,20); a plurality of browsing terminals; (column 4,lines 15-23)

a network connecting the application server (column 4, lines 15-23, Figs 1-2) the plurality of production stations and the plurality of browsing terminals, wherein the application server is configured to receive medical image data in a standard imaging format ( column 2, lines 52-54) from the medical image server, the application server further comprising:

a selection module configured to allow a user to select selected medical image data via at least one of (a) a selected one of the plurality of browsing terminals and (b) the application server (column 3, lines 30-55, column 4, lines 15-25) ,

a search module configured to automatically search the medical image server for related medical image data that is related to the selected medical image data,

a configuration data module configured to allow a user to input identifying information relating to the selected medical image data (column 3, lines 20-30) ,

a production station selection module configured to allow a user to select one of the plurality of production stations, wherein the selected production station is configured to receive the selected medical image data and the related medical image data to produce

Art Unit: 2621

a data storage medium that has recorded on it the selected and the related medical image data (column 3, lines 12-30).

Herzog fails to specifically teach recording viewing program on the medium.

Tahara teaches a recording apparatus for recording images and a viewing program on a medium, the viewing program configured to view the mage data. (See Abstract , column 7, lines 40-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Tahara by using a viewing program recording means as taught by Tahara for recording a viewing program with the images on the medium of Herzog thereby enabling viewing the images when needed.

Herzog fails to teach a device is configured to print a label on said portable digital recording medium.

Nishihara teaches a system for receiving the image data and associated labels and for storing the image data and associated label on a file (column 10, lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Nishihara by providing the images data of Herzog with associated labels thereby enhancing the capability of the system of Herzog in retrieving the images data .

Herzog as modified with Nishihara fails to specifically teach the use of a printer for printing the labels.

However, it is noted that using a printer for printing an image from a stored or received image is well known in the art . Therefore, Official Notice is taken and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog as modified with

Art Unit: 2621

Nishihara by using a printer for printing the label on the disc.

Herzog fails to teach the standard medical images can be widely accessed by computers .

Sutherland discloses a format method for formatting an standard medical images into a medical images can be widely accessed by computer (column 4 lines 11-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Sutherland by using the formatting method of Sutherland with system of Herzog thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog to provide more convenience to the user in accessing the medial images for viewing.

Regarding claims 54-55, Herzog further teaches using identification and a list patient (column 3, lines 10-57).

Regarding claim 56, Herzog as modified with Wong further teaches an image scanner generating the image data in a DICOM format (See Herzog, column 2, lines 52-54) .

Regarding claims 57, Herzog further teaches the portable digital recording medium is an optical disk and is a CD (column 3, lines 40-50).

8. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herzog (6,241,668) in view of Tahara et al , Nishihara and Sutherland et al as applied to claim 52 above further in view of in view of Wong (6,260,021).

Art Unit: 2621

Regarding claim 53 , Herzog fails to teaches an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected medical images data .. However, it is noted that providing an audit module for providing auditable trail for the selected images data is well known in the art as taught by Wong . Wong teaches using a module for providing an auditable trail for selected images data for security purposes (column 1, lines 5-11, column 10, lines 40-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Herzog with Wong by using an audit module with system of Herzog for providing an auditable trail for selected imaged data thereby enhancing the capacity of the system of Herzog .

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUY T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571) 272-7378. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM -6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Groody can be reached on (571) 272-7950. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

H.N

  
HUY N. NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER